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of Hongkong and the
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\$15 per annum.

The China Mail.

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GET YOUR PRINTING DONE
AT THE
CHINA MAIL
HIGH CLASS WORK.
PRICES FAVORABLE.

May 26, 1921, Temperature 76

Barometer 29.71

Rainfall 0.44 inch.

Humidity 94.

May 26, 1921, Temperature 76.

No. 18268.

四拜禮

號六廿月五年九百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

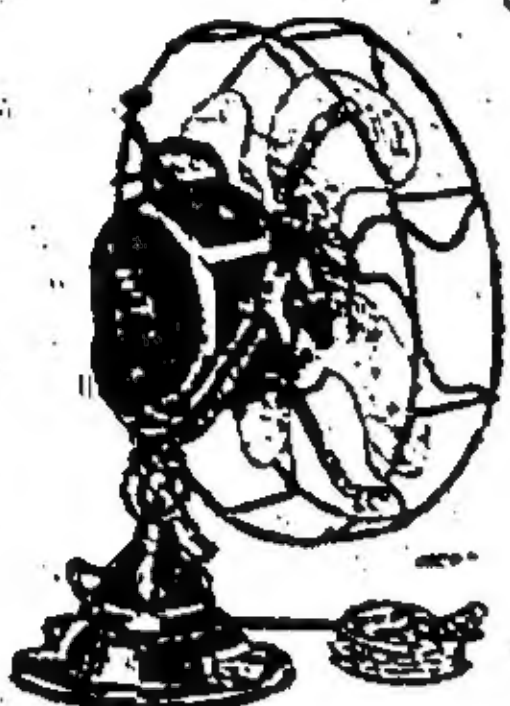
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BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

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Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
Open and Closed

CARS FOR HIRE

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TEL. 3552 in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 3552

Dana Textile Driving Belts,

Cycloid Ball Bearings,

Electric Motors,

Scientific Instruments.

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THE DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO. LTD.

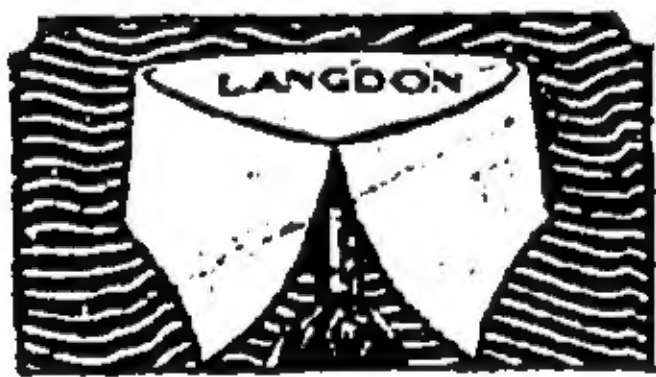
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YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived
LATEST PATTERNS
OF
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES

WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS.

IDE COLLARS



The Newest of the New

SOLD BY

YEE SANG FAT CO.

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS

BOLS GENEVA & BOLS DRY GIN.

OBTAINABLE AT:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.
FABRIC FINE. EST. 1853.

TODAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

LATEST IRISH OUTRAGE.

£1,000,000 CUSTOMS HOUSE BURNED TO THE GROUND.

WILD SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, May 25.

It is officially stated in Dublin that a large party of Sinn Féiners this afternoon set fire to the Customs House, one of the finest buildings in the country with petrol. The fire brigade was prevented from proceeding to the scene of the fire and Crown forces attempting to reach the building were fired on. A fight followed of which no details have yet been received. Subsequently the fire brigade, protected by Crown forces, proceeded to combat the fire but it is doubtful whether the building can be saved. Another account says that bombs were thrown into the Customs House where there were a number of officials who were fired on. The fate of these is unknown.

MILITARY LORRIES BOMBED.

LATER.

Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Irish transport workers was also burned down. The Customs House, which cost £1,000,000, was entirely destroyed. There were wild scenes. The officials fled from the building. The military, who arrived in lorries were greeted with bombs to which they replied with machine-guns, rifles, and revolvers.

THE CASUALTIES.

LATER.

Seven Sinn Féiners were killed, eleven wounded, and 65 taken prisoner, and four auxiliaries were wounded in the fight at the Dublin Customs House which was practically destroyed as the result of incendiarism.

A TERRIBLE TOLL.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that the casualties of the Crown forces in Ireland from January 1 to April 30 were 109 police killed and 224 wounded, and 48 military killed and 113 wounded. It was impossible to estimate the civilian casualties as the casualties of the rebels were concealed wherever possible.

COAL DEADLOCK.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO FIND A SOLUTION.

GOVERNMENT CALLS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 25.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that as there was still no sign of agreement between the parties in the coal dispute, the Government had decided to make another effort to find a solution and summon a conference of the miners and owners on May 27. (Cheers.)

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 25.

At Hoylake, in the 5th round, Wright (America) beat Ball (England) 4-3, and Darwin beat Hunter (America) 2-1. Only two Americans, Wright and Hunter, remain in the golf championship.

The American-Wright beat the American Fowkes 3-2.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

AMERICA TO APPROACH BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Senate unanimously adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill requesting President Harding to invite Britain and Japan to join the United States in a disarmament conference.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY OXFORD.

At Oxford in glorious weather, before 2,000 fashionable spectators, Oxford made 180 runs. H. Ward made 50, playing splendidly. Mailey took seven wickets for 128 runs. The Australians scored rapidly and made 217 for eight runs. Macartney made 77, playing brilliantly. Taylor made 49.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT RAISES NEW LOAN.

THE HAGUE, May 25.

The Second Chamber has adopted a bill authorising the Government to raise a loan of 250,000,000 florins at 7 per cent for the East Indies.

DAVIS CUP SINGLES.

LONDON, May 25.

In the Davis Cup singles Alonzo beat Lowe 8-6, 6-1, 8-6, and Lycett beat Gomar 6-1, 6-3, 7-9, 6-3, 6-2.

EGYPTIAN RIOTS.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON THE MOVE.

ALEXANDRIA, May 25.

The British cruiser "Carysso" has arrived. Other warships are coming.

DERBY & CHATBOROUGH.

LONDON, May 25.

Hill Country has been scratched for the Derby.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/5 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/5 5/8

COMPANY REPORT.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

The report of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., for presentation to shareholders at the 23rd ordinary annual meeting to be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., at noon on Wednesday, June 1, 1921, is as follows:

The net earnings of the boats, paying all working expenses, amounted to \$135,634.83 as against \$122,977.13 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account, (after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees and placing \$10,000 to credit of Accident Fund) including \$58,715.00 transferred from Share Fluctuation account and \$10,105.99 brought forward, is \$198,997.08, which, with the approval of Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To pay a Dividend of \$1.40 per share.....\$56,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 60 cts. per share Interest account.....24,000.00
To write off Ice House Street Pier.....10,000.00
To write off Boats.....5,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund.....100,000.00
To carry forward.....3,997.08
Total.....\$198,997.08

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard joined the Board in place of Hon. Mr. John Johnstone resigned.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt. C.M.G., retires but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been partly audited by Mr. F. Maitland and partly (in Mr. Maitland's absence) by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A. Mr. Maitland offers himself for re-election.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Queen Mary having been born on May 26, 1867, the warships in harbour were dressed to-day and a salute was fired at noon in honour of her birthday.

The manager of the Canton Provincial Bank proposes that additional capital of \$5,000,000 should be subscribed from the general public. As soon as the proposal is approved by the Governor, shares will be offered for sale in the market.

The Japan Gazette announces the death of an old resident of Yokohama, Mrs. Lydia Abbey, widow of the late Richard Abbey, who passed away at the age of 75. Mrs. Abbey went to Japan some forty-five years ago, and had not been out of the country since.

Likin is a nuisance and a hindrance to trade, says the Canton Times. Besides it affords the Likin collector a chance for squeezing the people. Complaints about this form of taxation and the officiousness of Likin collectors have reached the Governor who has ordered several special deputies to make a thorough investigation into the reports, with the hope of abolishing corruption.

Unaware that the ordinary looking clay idol supposed to represent the "Goddess of Mercy" at a certain Temple in Kuan-Tien Street, contained anything valuable, the door-keeper of the Temple recently sold it to a passing peddler. After taking it home the peddler found a chain of gold beads hidden inside the idol. It is reported that the chain is valued at something more than \$1,000.

More pay, shorter hours, better living quarters and better sanitation are some of the demands presented by the Mechanics Union to the Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Samsui Railway and the Electric Supply Company. A petition has been presented by the Union containing a threat that unless these demands are conceded, a general strike will be declared on similar lines to the big labour strikes in Europe and America.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Special Sale of "Aertex" Shirts.

FOR 3 DAYS. Thurs. Fri. & Sat. 26, 27 & 28.
30 doz Day & Tennis Shirts.

Usual Price \$5.00, \$10.00 & \$11.00 each.
SALE \$4.75 each.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road.

Tel. 345

Tel. 345

"ENSIGN BRAND" TEAS.

BROKEN-PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND

SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Or from

The Gledale & Terramia Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

NEW ARRIVALS

OF

THE LATEST PIECES including

"Tell me Little Gypsy"

"Avalon"

"Love Nest"

"Swanee"

"Ho-la-boo"

"Whispering", etc., etc.

Also dealers in Gramophone Records, Musical Instruments and Accessories, Musical Literature, etc., etc.

Ring up or Call at:

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LTD.

Phone 1967/8.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Tel. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 636.

Tel. 636.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.
Quarter hour.....10 cents
Half hour.....20
One hour.....30
Two hours.....50
Three hours.....70
Six hours.....1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....1.50

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour.....0.60 cents
Three hours.....1.20
Six hours.....2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour.....0.15
Half hour.....0.20
One hour.....0.30
Two hours.....0.50
Three hours.....0.70
Six hours.....1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....1.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes.....5 cents
Quarter hour.....10
Half hour.....15
One hour.....20
Every subsequent hour.....20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra-half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour.....5 cents
Half hour.....10
One hour.....15
Every subsequent hour.....10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra stop, or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—

4th mile.....75 cents—1 hour.
return.....\$1.00—2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single.....\$1.50—3 hours.
return.....\$1.50—4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single.....\$1.75—3 1/2 hours.
return.....\$2.00—4 1/2 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single.....\$2.00—3 1/2 hours.
return.....\$2.50—4 1/2 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Road.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR, "The China Mail," 111, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent in as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 20 cts; Credit 30 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

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Advertisements and notices to Advertisers should be sent in as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 20 cts; Credit 30 cts. per copy.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best fluid for destroying Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAP for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
No. 11, Collyer Quay, Central, Hongkong,
Telephone No. 123

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Just Received

Nice Assortment of
FINE ART

PICTORIAL POST CARDS

Types of Beauties, Children,
etc., etc., etc.

at 75 cents per dozen.

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Post Cards, Postage
Stamps, Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
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THE GERMAN AT HOME.

A PASSING GLANCE.

MOTORING THROUGH SILEZIA.

Lieut.-Colonel Repington writing from Prague, March 31 says—

I have recently visited the occupied territory, old and new, have been to Berlin, thence to Breslau, and have motored many hundred miles through Silesia and along the Polish frontier, speaking to many Germans of all classes, from princes and judges to railway servants and old soldiers. The impressions derived from such a rapid tour is no doubt inadequate in many respects, but first impressions of a new state of things are usually vivid, and I will make no excuse for setting them down for what they are worth.

I found scarcely any English in Germany except those engaged in official business, and I met not one in any train from west to east or from north to south except such people. I have been asked how the Germans behave to us. My experience has been that they are distant, but civil, as we are to them. They do not want to talk to us any more than we want to talk to them, except for journalistic purposes, but they display no symptom of discourtesy, and in all matters of official intercourse are usually civil and obliging.

All who knew Germany and the Germans before the war will find the country and the people greatly changed. The country still displays signs of being worn out. The long drought gives a shabby appearance to the land, which still appears short of fertilising manures. In spite of the losses, there is a great want of houses, and all the best hotels are crammed full. The permanent way of the railways is in not too bad a state, and if trains run slowly and stop too often, they run with German punctuality and rarely much behind time. There are a tremendous lot of men employed on the railways. Many old soldiers, as well as others who appear to be old officers, have found billets here. I have counted six or seven men in a train where we should have one guard. The rolling stock is in poor condition, and the carriages are extremely dirty. The food on the trains is quite detestable. On the other hand, while the country generally has the aspect of a ball-room the morning after a dance, and wears a shabby appearance, the great industrial areas, such as the Ruhr, Westphalia, and Upper Silesia, in the mining district, are at least busy, even if the old profits are for the time no more.

But the people interested me most. Gone are the old jovial, coarse heartiness, all the gold and the glitter and the tinsel of militarism, all the state and pomp, all the old unbearable in-

science, aggressiveness, and bombast. I thought the whole people very depressed, subdued, and sad. One feels that from the dizzy heights of 1914 they not only fell, but crashed. They seem very silent, very mournful, and private losses have no doubt added to the public sorrows. One rarely sees a smile. Only irrepressible youth, which has scarcely known or understood the war in its larger sense, has any radiance at all.

In the upper classes the dejection is beyond words. The German aristocracy has never had any trade but soldiering, and soldiering in the old sense has gone. The bulk of the aristocracy can turn its hand to nothing else. Many have died of broken hearts, and many more have committed suicide. Others have almost become doddering, and a great many former officers and officials are in a state of abject poverty. The war has really proved too much for everybody. It is the exception now for a German to be able to follow out a consecutive chain of thought or to state the points of his argument without branching into some side track by inadvertence. Even a workman will often begin a job the wrong way, and only gradually become aware of the fact. War neurosis has made great ravages in Germany, and the nerves of the older people and of those who fought are still on edge. The disastrous effects of a lost war to a country whose might was its right are visible on every side.

The people are very gradually returning to work, but not with the old zest. Wages have enormously increased, but the price of all materials and of clothing and food is very high. If the miner's wage has gone up 600 per cent and coal sells at 200 marks at the pit's mouth, the price of materials of all kinds is so high that profits are not on the old scale, and often there are no dividends at all even from promising and apparently flourishing concerns. The wage bill on a middle-sized agricultural estate has more than trebled, but everybody works shorter hours and does less work and is more or less discontented besides. A land strike is not at all an improbable contingency.

We suppose, and it is frequently stated, that Germany is less taxed than we are. If one takes the ratio of money as 1 to 10 or 12 and expresses it in English money values this appears true, but this is not a fair comparison, for it is not a question of gold marks, but of paper, and the paper mark buys much more in Germany than would appear from the exchange. Some rich Germans tell me that they have paid 45 per cent for a capital levy, and are also paying 50 per cent income-tax. But where the money goes to they profess not to know except that it goes into the hands of the men now governing Germany.

A RESTORATION?
Is the Reich going to last? Few people think so. We must read such

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science, aggressiveness, and bombast. I thought the whole people very depressed, subdued, and sad. One feels that from the dizzy heights of 1914 they not only fell, but crashed. They seem very silent, very mournful, and private losses have no doubt added to the public sorrows. One rarely sees a smile. Only irrepressible youth, which has scarcely known or understood the war in its larger sense, has any radiance at all.

In the upper classes the dejection is beyond words. The German aristocracy has never had any trade but soldiering, and soldiering in the old sense has gone. The bulk of the aristocracy can turn its hand to nothing else. Many have died of broken hearts, and many more have committed suicide. Others have almost become doddering, and a great many former officers and officials are in a state of abject poverty. The war has really proved too much for everybody. It is the exception now for a German to be able to follow out a consecutive chain of thought or to state the points of his argument without branching into some side track by inadvertence. Even a workman will often begin a job the wrong way, and only gradually become aware of the fact. War neurosis has made great ravages in Germany, and the nerves of the older people and of those who fought are still on edge. The disastrous effects of a lost war to a country whose might was its right are visible on every side.

The people are very gradually returning to work, but not with the old zest. Wages have enormously increased, but the price of all materials and of clothing and food is very high. If the miner's wage has gone up 600 per cent and coal sells at 200 marks at the pit's mouth, the price of materials of all kinds is so high that profits are not on the old scale, and often there are no dividends at all even from promising and apparently flourishing concerns. The wage bill on a middle-sized agricultural estate has more than trebled, but everybody works shorter hours and does less work and is more or less discontented besides. A land strike is not at all an improbable contingency.

We suppose, and it is frequently stated, that Germany is less taxed than we are. If one takes the ratio of money as 1 to 10 or 12 and expresses it in English money values this appears true, but this is not a fair comparison, for it is not a question of gold marks, but of paper, and the paper mark buys much more in Germany than would appear from the exchange. Some rich Germans tell me that they have paid 45 per cent for a capital levy, and are also paying 50 per cent income-tax. But where the money goes to they profess not to know except that it goes into the hands of the men now governing Germany.

A RESTORATION?
Is the Reich going to last? Few people think so. We must read such

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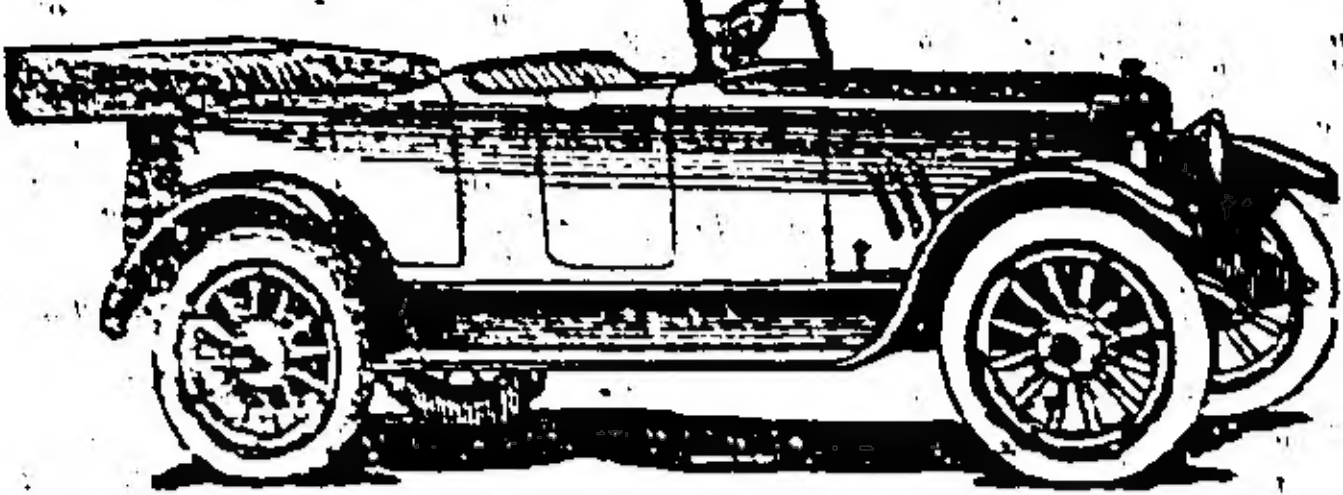
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MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
HONGKONG
55-51 Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.



ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

More Airship Marvels.

R33, originally, designed for the Admiralty, but destined to be a commercial airship, was inspected by pressmen at the Inchinnan works, near Glasgow, recently. Here are a few facts about her. She can lift over 63 tons. Her maximum speed is 65 miles per hour. Rate of action over 5,000 miles. Five power cars and one passenger car. Pullman style provision for 50 passengers. The carpets are a tasteful light blue. Crew sleep in hammocks along the keel. They have a gramophone. India could be reached in six days. Passengers will be able to alight before the vessel actually touches ground. They will pass through a transom in their car to a platform on the mooring mast and so to earth.

Unusual Legal Point.

An interesting legal point has arisen in connection with the death of Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, who was killed in the recent railway accident in Wales. Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest in his will bequeathed £400 to his valet, who, however, was killed in the same accident, and the point is whether the master or the servant died first, or whether death was simultaneous. If the valet died first the money was never his, so his heirs cannot benefit as they would if he could be proved to have died last. What would happen if it was shown that they died simultaneously is not stated, although in law, in the case of a man and his wife, simultaneous death in an accident is not admitted, the woman, as the weaker, being considered as having died first. In any case it is hardly probable that the heirs of the valet will not be given the benefit of the doubt.

Rain of Death.

The world is progressing. A new poison, so deadly that three drops on the skin of a human being are sufficient to cause death, is the latest discovery of the United States Army Chemical Warfare Service. Experts are quoted as saying that if the liquid were projected from nozzles on the underside of an aeroplane it would kill everything in the path of the machine. One aeroplane, it is added, could distribute two tons of the liquid over an area seven miles long by 100ft. wide, and this would be sufficient to kill every man in the area. The liquid is easily manufactured, and an output of several thousand tons a day could, it is said, quickly be reached. If there are any inhabitants on Mars who keep an eye on a sister world, they must be greatly interested in the endeavours of mankind towards self-extinction.

Evans of Broke.

The complimentary reference in the findings of the Marine Court which investigated the loss of the "Hong Moh," to Captain E. R. Evans, is a story by Mr. "Puck" of *Tit Bits*. Here it is:—In the navy they call him "Evans of Broke," the man who, by prodigious heroism, saved over a hundred passengers on a steamer wrecked in the Chinese seas. All his life Captain E. R. Evans seems to have been performing deeds of heroism. While commanding the "Broke" during the war, he rammed and sank two German destroyers and torpedoed a third—one of the greatest naval feats of the war. In 1916 Captain Evans married a Norwegian lady; and his proposal was typical of the man. His wife was the acknowledged beauty of her social circle. "I mean to marry a man of action," she said to him. "Why don't you?" he asked. "No one has asked—" "Eighty," said Evans. And they were married.

Rouble Note Trick.

One of our readers who had occasion to change some money in local notes is feeling rather aggrieved, reports the *North China Daily Mail*. After receiving the notes, he gave them a casual glance and, considering them to be all right, stuck them in his pocket. Feeling uneasy, a little later on, he brought a drink and did an unusual thing in that he paid for it in cash. When he pulled the recently changed notes out, to his great surprise, he found a middle of his \$10 bills he found a 100 rouble Kerenky Note (worth perhaps 10 cents), which had been given him instead of a \$10 note. So that he was properly had. With the Rouble coming on it is not to mention this as some chivalrous *Industrie* might try to work off, on the part of mutual experts a similar sort of trick, these notes being similar in size and style to those of the Chinese Government bank notes.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

DR. WANG'S POINTS.

THE THREE "ENEMIES."

In his recent interview with Reuters' Vancouver correspondent, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's representative to the Geneva conference which is to revise the League of Nations Covenant, does not designate Japan as China's enemy.

But if study his statements further it is seen that he designates as "enemies" to China the three weapons under which China quails. Using these weapons that nation can cause the so-called "open door" to become a ludicrous fallacy, can wrest from China her vast resources and utilize her limitless man power as an instrument of aggrandisement and the other as a means of assuring conquest.

Dr. Wang cites as the "three great enemies" of China:

1. Article 21 of the League of Nations Covenant.
2. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
3. The Lansing-Ishii notes.

In article 21 in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the authors propounded the doctrine of regional understanding without realising the danger to the peace of the Orient and the world. This would allow an enemy of China to pursue a policy of oppression and aggression. Japan has special aspirations in the Orient and this article recognises these aspirations.

No thinking Chinese can set his mind at ease so long as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance exists. Recent indications point to the probable renewal of the alliance. Article III of the treaty says "Japan, possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures in Korea as she may deem proper, provided that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations."

It is well-known that three months after the renewal of the alliance in 1905, Japan established a protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom and five years later, she formally annexed it.

Many Chinese are fearful that so long as things remain as they are, history will repeat itself.

Adverse criticism directed towards the Lansing-Ishii notes is centered on four points.

- A. The terms in the notes appear to be self-contradictory.
- B. "Special interest" is a vague term but it implies special privileges contradictory to the "Open Door" policy.
- C. The principle upon which these "special interests" were built, that of geographical proximity, does not seem to be valid.
- D. China was not a party to the negotiations and her sovereignty was ignored.

John Hay's appraisal of the "open door" was a fight against "special interests" and unequal opportunities. But the thinking Chinese to-day believe that China's perils may be averted, that the weapons which would inflict wrongs on China and her people may be wrested from the nation that could use them. The Chinese have hopes in three directions:

1. A revision of the League Covenant.
 2. President Harding's stand on awards made by the peace treaty.
 3. Great Britain's delay in renewing her alliance with Japan.
- America will not join the League of Nations unless the covenant is revised. Britain's decision to renew the alliance with Japan is delayed. Britain wants America's friendship and support and America desires nothing but peace with Britain.

At the drawing up of the convention which is to revise the League Covenant, China is to be represented by the man who so notably has designated China's enemies. He has left it to the world to realise which nation, if any of all nations, would use these weapons against China.

It would be hard for China to find a better man to represent her at the Geneva deliberations. Dr. Wang was educated at Yale and also studied in the universities of England, France and Germany. He was in the Ministry of Justice at Peking and was a member of the Law Codification Commission.

Captain James White, son of the defender of Ladysmith, has been sentenced to two years' at Edinburgh for making seditious speeches at unemployment demonstrations.

CRICKET INTERPORT.

SHANGHAI SCORES 391.

HONGKONG ALL OUT 80.

As reported by our Shanghai Correspondent, the interport cricket match opened at Shanghai on Tuesday. Owing to the Empire Day celebrations, a start was not made until after lunch. Shanghai won the toss and elected to bat first. There was a record crowd present.

Deeks and Ollerdsen opened the innings with a perfect batsman's wicket, and soon were hitting out merrily until Ollerdsen split a finger gave trouble. A little later he was bowled out by Webster with a beautifully compiled 62 to his credit. Captain Barrett, Quayle, Muriel and Leach followed and did such good work that when stumps were drawn, Shanghai's score read 309 for the loss of only four wickets. Of this figure, Capt. Barrett contributed a brilliant 133, not out. He hit four fours and one six in five successive balls, a performance which was well applauded. Of the other batsmen, Deeks contributed 9 runs, Quayle 28 and Muriel 43. Leach, who was partnering Capt. Barrett when stumps were drawn, scored 10, not out. Mr. "Extras" was responsible for 18 runs.

During the tea interval, H. B. M. Consul-General unveiled the war memorial at the cricket club.

Tuesday's scores were:

SHANGHAI	
Ollerdsen, b Webster	62
Deeks, b W. Reed	9
Barrett, not out	133
Quayle, c Bagnall, b Reed	28
Muriel, lbw, Sayer	43
Leach, not out	10
Extras	18
Total	309

Bowling Analysis.	
Capt. P. H. Davies	28 1 103 0
Reed	20 3 50 2
Webster	12 2 59 1
Sayer	4 0 39 1

On the whole, Hongkong's bowling was good, but the Shanghai batting was remarkably strong and gave very few chances. Hongkong's fielding was excellent. Every man played carefully and kept the scores as low as possible. Rumjahn in particular distinguished himself by his accuracy.

In the evening, the Hongkong players were guests at an entertainment given at the Lyceum Theatre.

YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

Owing to a steady drizzle during the night, the cricket was not so favourable to the batsmen yesterday when Capt Barrett (133 not out) and Leach (10 not out) continued the batting in Shanghai's first innings. A strong wind was blowing and there was promise of the wicket being dried up, but at the opening stage the advantage was quite clearly the bowlers' and they did not lose much time in making the most of it. With the sun out of sight, it was distinctly colder when Davies and Reed started bowling for Hongkong, and their first few overs were rather weak. Hongkong's fielding too, perhaps for the same reason, was not up to the previous day's standard, and Shanghai looked like taking the score beyond the 400 mark. However, the bowling soon improved and gave no end of trouble. Before Capt Barrett had added five runs to his score, he gave Sayer and easy catches at stumps point. Hongkong's captain was not ready and let the ball drop. A few minutes later Leach had a very narrow escape owing to misunderstanding between Franks (Hongkong's wicket-keeper) and the slips. However, Leach did not survive this piece of good luck long, de Rome catching him nicely. He was dismissed with only 14 runs added to his previous day's 10. Wainwright joined Barrett but was immediately afterwards dismissed for "duck," being run out by his partner as the result of a smart return by Bagnall. When Barrett next gave a chance at cover point, Sayer made amends for his previous mistake with a beautiful one-hand catch. Capt. Barrett made the trip back to the pavilion with 165 runs to his credit, including five sixes and nineteen fours, a very creditable performance. With all the star batsmen out of the way now, Hongkong's bowlers played havoc with the tail end, and at 1 p.m., Shanghai's innings closed with 391, only 83 runs above the previous day's score of 309 for four wickets.

SHANGHAI—1ST INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdsen, b Webster	64
S. J. Deeks, lbw, Reed	11
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett, c Sayer, b Reed	165
J. A. Quayle, c Bagnall, b Reed	28
H. E. Muriel, lbw, Sayer	43
D. W. Leach, c de Rome, b Reed	24
P. L. Wainwright, run out	0
W. N. Hansell, c Reed, b Davies	1
Dr. O'Hara, b Davies	2
H. W. Allison, c Stapleton, b Davies	10
C. H. Bhoola, not out	15
Extras	22
Total	391

Bowling Analysis.	
Davies	39 1 150 3
Reed	32 5 81 4
Webster	12 2 59 1
Sayer	4 0 39 1
Parthing	13 4 40 0

HONGKONG—1ST INNINGS.

G. R. Sayer, c Muriel, b O'Hara	15
F. J. de Rome, b O'Hara	0
L. I. B. Franks, run out	25
Capt. C. Ollerdsen, b O'Hara	0
A. A. Rumjahn, b O'Hara	5
R. E. A. Webster, b O'Hara	3
C. I. Stapleton, b O'Hara	4
Major H. G. Bagnall, c O'Hara, b Allison	6
R. H. Parthing, b O'Hara	0
C. B. Reed, lbw, Allison	0
Capt. P. H. Davies, not out	8
Extras	14
Total	80

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.	
Davies	39 1 150 3
Reed	32 5 81 4
Webster	12 2 59 1
Sayer	4 0 39 1
Parthing	13 4 40 0

HONGKONG—2ND INNINGS.

G. R. Sayer, not out	19
F. J. de Rome, not out	8
Total, no wickets	27

LATER.

Owing to heavy rain falling overnight and again this morning play had not been resumed atiffin time.

ANCIENTS OUT OF LUCK.

When Eve and Adam ruled the earth they never heard of profiteers; They didn't fret what they were worth. No labour problems stirred their fears. But though they found it soft and nice, With not a care their joy to jar, They had no luck in Paradise— They didn't own a motor car.

When Cleopatra made a mark Of Antony up'n the Nile, They had a very merry lark, But it wound up in sorry style. She croaked because Mark didn't get Back quickly from a trip afar; She might have been a living yet If Mark had owned a motor car.

When Nero found time hanging dull Upon his hands, he got his torch And fiddle out, and had his full Of sport in watching Romans scorch. He could have set a pace as gay, But one that left less evil scar, By burning up the Appian Way, If he had owned a motor car.

They misted a heap, the ancients did; They never broke down on a lorn, Lone road; nor did they ever skid Into a traffic copper's scorn. Their engine never stopped, and more, They never faced the judge, har! har! For speeding... What an awful bore. Life must have been without a car. Guy F. Lee in Chicago Tribune.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 14th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8 Queen's Road Central, at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, 1921, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th May, 1921, to the 4th June, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

O. BOND, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MONDAY.

Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for Account of the Consignor.)

May 30, 1921, at 10.30 a.m. at No. 41, Mooy Road, Kowloon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Fittings.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 26, 1921.

G. R. Sayer, c Muriel, b O'Hara

F. J. de Rome, b O'Hara

L. I. B. Franks, run out

Capt. C. Ollerdsen, b O'Hara

A. A. Rumjahn, b O'Hara

R. E. A. Webster, b O'Hara

C. I. Stapleton, b O'Hara

Major H. G. Bagnall, c O'Hara, b Allison

R. H. Parthing, b O'Hara

C. B. Reed, lbw, Allison

Capt. P. H. Davies, not out

Extras

Total

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.

Davies

Reed

Webster

Sayer

Parthing

Total

Hongkong followed on for the second innings, and Sayer and de Rome again faced O'Hara and Allison, and played gingerly until the bowlers were relieved by Bhoola and Leach, when the batsmen were a little more at ease. Rain stopped play at 4.30 p.m., with 27 runs on the board and no wickets down. If today's wicket is more favourable there is a chance for a drawn game. But with the rain continuing all yesterday evening in desultory fashion, very little improvement on the wicket is anticipated.

Hongkong—2nd Innings.

G. R. Sayer, not out

F. J. de Rome, not out

Total, no wickets

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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

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Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.
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NEW YORK—Via PANAMA.
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NEW ORLEANS—Via SUEZ.
JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
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MALAY MARU Monday, 28th June.
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KAISO MARU Sunday, 29th May.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY—Thursday, 2nd June.
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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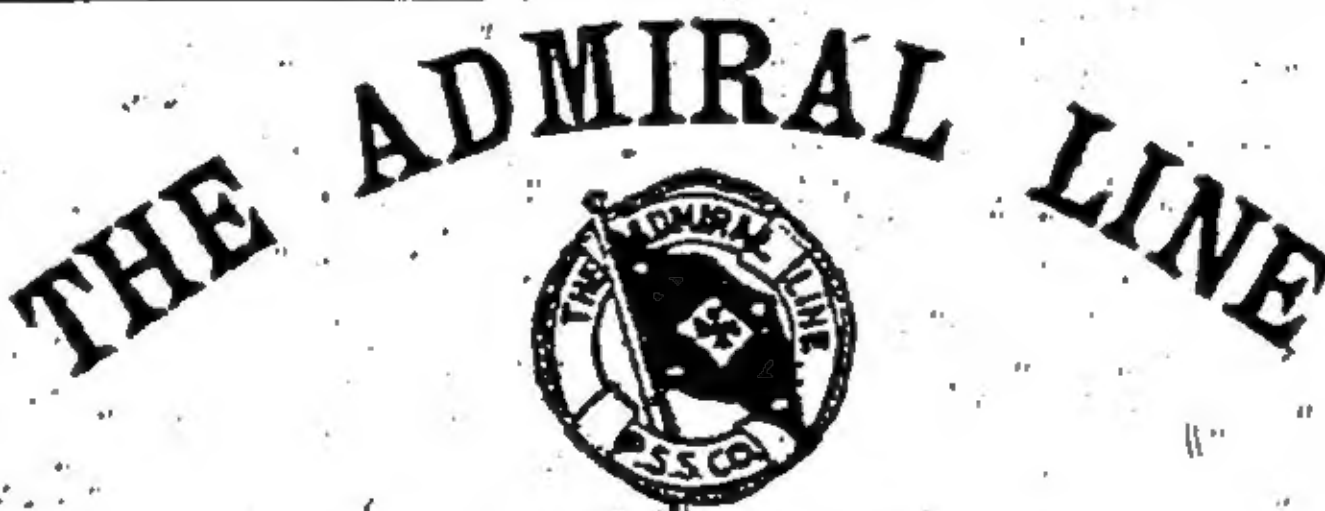
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HAILONG Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

London, May 23th.
An important step towards national economy has been taken by the Government, which has ordered the reduction of expenditure on Supply Services for the next financial year from £203,000,000 to £190,000,000.

A circular issued by the Treasury points out that ordinary revenue next year is not likely to exceed £250,000,000 and that at least £265,000,000 must be provided to meet Debt Charges, leaving £85,000,000 for Supply Services. All Government Departments have been instructed to scrutinise expenditure very closely.

The Treasury circular points out that the only alternatives to reduction in expenditure are fresh borrowing, which would mean renewed inflation and depression of the pound sterling, or increased taxation, which would certainly and seriously hamper the recovery of British industry and commerce and would be most vehemently opposed by the House of Commons and the country. The reduction in taxation and in the State's indebtedness, as rapidly as possible, is required in order to maintain and stimulate industry and commerce and secure full and regular employment. This could only be achieved by a continuous reduction in expenditure during the next few years.

COLONEL HARVEY'S SPEECH.

New York, May 23th.
The Democrats and the pro-League-of-Nations Republicans are dissatisfied with Colonel Harvey's speech in London on May 19th.

Mr. Flood has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, asking whether the speech was officially sanctioned.

The Democrats especially object to Colonel Harvey's statement that the United States did not enter the war from altruistic motives.

The Pro-League Republicans have sent Lord Robert Cecil a resolution assuring him that the sentiment of America still favours the League.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, May 23th.
There was an astonishing episode in the third round of the Amateur Golf Championship, when the United States champion Evans was beaten by his compatriot Fowler.

The veteran John Ball is going strong, and has won his match, 7-5.

The American player "Bobby" Jones, after narrowly escaping defeat in the second round owing to nervousness, beat the "international" Robert Harris, 6-5.

London, May 23th.
In the fourth round A. J. Graham (Liverpool) beat the American player "Bobby" Jones, 6-5.

The Englishman Beddard beat Tolley, 3-1.
John Ball beat the American player Douglas on the 19th hole.

SILESIAN UPROISINGS.

London, May 23th.

M. Briand's "blue sky" declaration in the French Chamber is hailed with undisputed satisfaction in Great Britain.

The French Premier is congratulated upon the tenor of his speech, particularly for the removal of the impression that the Upper Silesian problem is likely to afford grounds for serious Allied differences and for the apparent desire to trust that Germany will be as good as its word in undertaking not to aggravate the situation in the disputed territory.

The moderation of his attitude towards Germany is regarded as one of the most hopeful signs from France since the reparations troubles began. Allied confidence is also derived from M. Briand's impassioned defence of Anglo-French unity, which he described as the keystone of his policy, pointing out that no people in these times can remain isolated.

Paris, May 22nd (delayed).
As his Government's request the British Ambassador has invited the German Government to cease boycotting Upper Silesia, and to refrain from sending funds to volunteers, as these proceedings prevent the re-establishment of order.

Oppen reports state that, after crossing the plebiscite demarcation, big German forces, which had come from the interior of Germany and were led by German officers, attacked the Polish troops, near Zogolin, this morning. A big battle followed.—Havas.

Paris, May 23th (delayed).
As evidence of the easing of the international situation, Reuter's Paris correspondent reports that, after consulting the Commander-in-Chief on the Rhine, the French Government has decided to send home married men of the 1919 class, who were recently mobilised in connection with reparations demands.

Paris, May 23th.
The newspapers generally comment favourably on M. Briand's speech, and praise his firmness in avoiding a controversy.

The Echo de Paris states that M. Briand has requested Poland to close her frontier and dissolve the Polish bands.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.
London, May 23th.

The Morning Post, in a leader dealing with the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, says that the proposal of Mr. Hughes appears to be the only right solution of the problem, and points out that relations between China and Japan must be considered together with the relations of Japan to the western Powers. If these are amicably settled upon a durable foundation, the peace of the Pacific would be secured.

The journal suggests a conference of representatives of the British Empire the United States, France, China and Japan, and hopes that all parties will accept the principle of the "open door" and of the strict maintenance of the integrity of China.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.
London, May 23th.

A new Liberal Cabinet has been constituted by Renhor Quirros, who is the Premier and Minister of the Colonies.

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ORGAN RECITALS.

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NEXT MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give his next Organ Recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m. He will play some of the pieces included in his last programme and in addition two others, namely "Vision" by Rheinberger and a remarkable study in tone colour, "The Garden of Iram" by an Arabian composer, R.S. Stoughton. Mr. Fuller will again be the vocalist will sing "Jerusalem" (Mendelssohn) and in place of her previous Handel selection, "Ye who now sorrow" (out of Brahms' famous "Requiem") which it is believed has not been heard here before.

Since he became Organist of this Cathedral, Mr. Denman Fuller has been instrumental in raising approximately \$20,000 for the Organ Fund (\$3,000 of it in the past few months); only about \$100 is now needed to clear off the cost of the recent improvements and it is hoped this Recital will make good this deficit.

NEXT GYMKHANA.

THE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Gymkhana to be held on 4th June—
Half Mile Race for Sub. Carpenter, Workshop, Miserrimus Doleful, Nightmare (Meadow Mouse), Glad Eye, (East), Shooting Star, Givichy, By Jingo, Frankton, Peradventure, King Harry.

Class Handicap, Once Round: Merryand, Bolshiev, Birdshop, Charing Cross, Siamese Cat, Dandy Child, Forest Child, Coal King, Scampardale, Jawleyford, Tiddley-winks, Miserrimus Doleful, Quo Vadis, Stanley Chief, Repulse Bay Chief, Ardelean, Spott Child, Saver-nake, Flywheel, Harlequin, Beggar King, Lightning, Shooting Star, Dunsport, Aspin, September Morn, St. Anthony, By Jingo, Tweedledum, King Harry, Leighton, Neston, Myric Dahlia, Redbird, Strome.

Gymkhana Stakes: Bolshiev, Pawshop, Siamese Cat, Hatton, Scampardale, Jawleyford, Quo Vadis, Hongkong Chief, Repulse Bay Chief, Perran, Spynie, Harlequin, Beggar King, Speckled Mouse.

Polo Scoury: Silva, Talisman, Jarrocks, Chow, Punch, Ginger, After Dark, Wee Mouse, Miserrimus Doleful, Moonshine, Mouse, Consternation, Brown Paper, Fighting Tight, Redcoat, Notwithstanding.

Five Furlong Race: Merryand, Workshop, Pawshop, Tucksop, Charing Cross, Hatton, Mooldy, Coal King, Moorland King, Scampardale, Tiddleywinks, Miserrimus Doleful, Ardelean, By Jingo, Strome, Repulse Bay Chief, Stanley Chief, Spott Child, Spynie, Harlequin, Beggar King, Tweedledum, Myric Dahlia, Lightning, Shooting Star, Pantile, Louza, Mountain Stream, Dunsport, Cranby, Redbird.

1 1/2 Mile Handicap: Carpenter, Bolshiev, Tucksop, Forest Child, Siamese Cat, Jawleyford, Tiddley-winks, Miserrimus Doleful, Quo Vadis, Spott Child, Hongkong Chief, Kandy Chief, The Amer, Saver-nake, Flywheel, Harlequin, Beggar King, Lightning, St. Anthony, Leighton, Neston.

COMPANY REPORT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, state that, after taking into account the payment of interim dividends made in October 1920 and in February 1921, also the sum of £2,059 2s. 3d. brought forward from 1919, and after providing for depreciation and all contingencies (including transfer to special reserve and renewal reserve £50,000 and to equalisation of dividend fund £30,000), there remains a balance in respect of the revenue account for the year ending December 31, 1920, of £134,689 6s. 4d.

It is proposed to pay the balance of dividend on preferred shares, namely 3s. per share, and a final dividend on deferred shares of £210s. per share, and to carry forward to next year's account, the sum of £3278 9s. 4d. Income-tax will be deducted from all dividend warrants issued in London but not from those issued locally, which will be payable at Exchange 2s. 5d., the T.T. rate ruling on 25th inst.

The forth annual general meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the General Managers at noon on Wednesday, June 15th.

To any who wished for them and instructions were applied with the result that the business was normal.

RUSSIAN OPERA.

AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.

COMING TO HONGKONG.

Gorgeous dressing, attractive singing and exceptionally good ballet work are features that should ensure the success of the ten day's season which the Russian Light Opera and Operette Company are to commence in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal early in June.

Fifty eminent Russian artists are included in the company which has embarked on a world tour, commencing its peregrinations at Peking where three performances were given. A dozen performances were staged in Peking and when the company reached Shanghai it played there for a month. When their Hongkong season commences to its end the artists will move on to Singapore, Java, Sumatra, Manila and the United States.

Included in the company's well chosen repertoire of light operas and operettes are: "The Merry Widow," the popular operette by the celebrated composer Lehar; including Moon-togrin and Kolo dances, also electric swings over the audience; "The Dollar Princess," the popular opera from American life by Leo Fall; "The Count of Luxembourg," Lehar's famous operette; "Gypsy Love," the popular opera comique by Lehar; "The Vestal of the Fire God," the famous operette from Indian life by the Russian composer Valentinoff; "The Marriage Market," the popular operette from Canadian life by the American composer Jacoby; "Sylvia," "The Geisha," "Don Cezar," an opera comique which received the first prize in the 1875 Paris operette competition, and a wonderful libretto, described as "a most lovely and poignant operetta" entitled "The Mysteries of a Haven." The scenery and stage effects are selected with a fine discrimination as to artistic effect.

The principal artists are the Misses Gloria, Charaka, Gousseva, Rootkovskaya, Malinovskaya, Gorskaia, Lamskaia, Ballinskaya and Messrs. Daroff, Elinoft, Krechetoff, Valia, Crugloff, Elin, Petroff and Alekseeff. The orchestral leader is Mr. A. Olshanski, the Ballet-Master

SUPERSTITIONS.

TURNING THE SHOE.

If during the night you should hear an owl hooting, or a dog howling, or any other ominous sound, should suspect that witches or ghosts are about or anything of that sort, just get up and turn your shoes upside down. That will counteract the evil portent and drive away all ghosts and witches.

Inquiry has shown that this salutary practice of shoe turning under the circumstances mentioned is common in the United States. From the time men began to wear shoes—or the same thing under another name, sandals—the shoe acquired a rather important part in supernatural lore from the magic of association, as appears from the part it plays in ancient superstitions, myths and sacred rites. As a part of a man's apparel it took on more or less of the man's individuality. We still have the expression to "stand in another man's shoes," as a metaphor for taking another man's place. Pliny, the great Roman naturalist, used to spit into his shoes before he put them on in order to drive out any evil spirit which might be lurking there, attempting to "hoodoo" him by standing in his place. Shoes were never brought into the sanctuary of Alecto, the "unresting one" of the avenging Furies. Nobody wanted to risk a Fury getting into his shoes.

Now when your shoes are lying right side up beside the bed and the dog howls, and the owl hoots, and evil influences are abroad in the night, it is evident that the said shoes offer altogether too many facilities for the evil spirits to enter them—of standing in your shoes as they would have in Pliny's had he not exercised them. But turn the shoes upside down and the evil spirits are necessarily foiled.

Mr. L. Cherpino and the Managers Messrs. Daroff and Suter. Bookings at Moutrie's have already commenced at popular prices.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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GERMAN TRADE IN SHANGHAI.

A CHINESE VIEW.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE OLD FIRMS.

Further interesting information with reference to the activity of German merchants in Shanghai is given in an article in the "Suen-poo," according to this journal, the commercial treaty with Germany has not yet been drafted, but German merchants in Shanghai are very active and their former commercial standing is gradually being restored. Although the Allied nations have made a rule that all German exports must pay an export duty amounting to one-tenth of their value, the quantity of indigo, nails and other merchandise arriving in Shanghai is very large. Substantial quantities are arriving each week.

Most of the men who were formerly managers of German export firms have returned to Shanghai, among them

the managers of Siemens and Melchers, while other well known companies are now represented. They are endeavouring to resume business, with the assistance of their old comrades. The Pootung wharf of Melchers & Co. is under the control of the Ministry of Communications and is at present leased by a Japanese firm. The lease expires in August or September next and a German representative of Messrs. Melchers, accompanied by a Chinese, has left for Peking in the hope of securing the lease from the Ministry of Communications, so as to be able to use the wharf for German vessels.

The Board of Directors of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank at Berlin has appointed a Chinese representative at Shanghai in connection with the opening of a branch office, and temporary accommodation has been secured at No. 51 Kiangsu Road. The former comrades of the bank is assisting in arrangements for the resumption of business, but this cannot be done until the commercial treaty has been signed. It is learned that the Waichangpu will not sign the treaty until the question of reparations has been determined.

SANITARY BOARD.

OUR INFANTILE MORTALITY.

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

Our infantile mortality and the prevalence of the mosquitoes were the principal subjects which occupied the attention of the members of the Sanitary Board at the fortnightly meeting of the Board held in the Boardroom, Post Office Building yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins (D.P.W.) presided, and there were present Dr. W. W. Pearce (M.O.H.), Dr. V. M. Koch, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Chau Shou-sen and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

After the usual letters from the Government had been tabled, Dr. Koch, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:

With reference to the following cablegram published by Reuter—
At a meeting of the National Council on Venereal Diseases, to which the Mission to the Far East presented its report, Mrs. Neville Rolf declared that she was never so ashamed of being an Englishwoman as she was in Hongkong, where the registered infant death rate was eight hundred higher than the birth rate, despite British occupation for eighty years.

will the Head of the Sanitary Department state for the information of the Board—

(i) Whether these figures were supplied from an official or other authorised source, or whether it is known how they were obtained?

(ii) Whether the infant mortality rate of the Colony has been calculated and if so what are the latest figures available?

(iii) If such rate has not been calculated what are the difficulties which would tend to invalidate such calculation?

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, gave the following replies:

(i) Vital Statistics in the Colony are officially the affair of the Medical Officer of Health. No information as to infant mortality was asked from me by Mrs. Neville Rolf and I do not know how she obtained her figures.

(ii) No Infant Mortality Rate has been calculated.

(iii) The Infant Mortality Rate in a given locality is the ratio of the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in that place during one year to the number of children born in that place during the same period.

In Hongkong we do not know—

(1) How many children are born here in any given year, nor—

(2) How many children who die here are brought to the Colony in bad health and therefore cannot calculate a corrected Death Rate.

All deaths are registered in order that burial may take place, but it is not the custom of the majority of Chinese to register births. Birth rates are calculated at so many per thousand of the population as to be of no use in the estimation of infant mortality.

Such births as are registered here are chiefly those of males, e.g., of 400 births registered during the first quarter of 1921, only 90 are of females—22.5 per cent., while 1,450 births, attended by registered midwives during the first 4 months of this year, show a percentage of 85.7 females.

Dr. Koch said he did not want to make any lengthy comment but the lady mentioned in the cable seemed to have been speaking rather at random. He intended to send Dr. Pearce's answers to the medical papers in England.

The Chairman said it seemed a good thing that the question had been asked, in view of the fact that the statement was apparently not based on inquiries from official sources and was apparently inaccurate.

THE MOSQUITO PEST.

Reporting on the prevalence of mosquitoes and the survey which is being made of possible breeding places of these pests Dr. Pearce said that owing to the illness of the Senior Inspector, the report was not quite completed, but he was in a position to give the Board some information. On Crown Lands, actual breeding places had been found; e.g., in four nullahs; in tanks left by contractors (since removed); in swamps, particularly one in King's Park, Kowloon. A very large number of potential breeding places had been found on Crown Land; in bamboo fences; in a few untrained nullahs; in numerous places where the surface channels on the upper levels, on the Peak, especially—drained over the hillside, allowing pools to form.

On private land no fewer than 21 actual breeding places had been found in Hongkong, in spite of the heavy rains which, no doubt, had washed away many deposits of mosquito larvae. In Kowloon, Dr. Woodman reported that 90 per cent. of the private premises showed signs of mosquito breeding. Fortunately, none of the specimens were anopheles but culicines, the domestic type. Broadly speaking, domestic mosquitoes were all culicines, and anopheles were the silvan or rural type.

It used to be thought that mosquitoes would not travel more than a quarter of a mile but it had been found, recently, by experiments in Netherlands India, that they would travel many miles in search of blood. In Java, mosquitoes were caught as they came out of a pool, by means of nets, thousands were coloured artificially and released. They were recognised 7,000 metres distant from the place where they were caught. That must alter ideas held heretofore as to mosquito prevention. It was not sufficient to cut undergrowth near at hand, although it would be of some use since it would deprive mosquitoes of shelter from the sun by day. Without that protection they would die. He would like to remind the public of the mosquito-biting habits. Cold weather killed them, but some hibernated under favourable conditions and lived right through the winter.

Means were available to get rid of mosquitoes from houses. Perfumes could be supplied, composed of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, by means of which dark corners, cellars, and other dark places could be fumigated. These were available

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